

EXCHANGE:

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

8142

日七月十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919.

三拜禮 號八月壹英港香

WEATHER FORECAST.

RAIN.

Barometer 29.94
Temperature 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 2 p.m. 90

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FIRST SEA LORD.

NO CHANGE CONTEMPLATED.

London, January 8.
It is officially stated that no change is impending in the office of First Sea Lord.
Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss and Rear Admiral G.P.W. Hope are proceeding to Paris as principal naval representatives at the Peace Conference.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Manila, January 4.

Officials of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Insular Government are preparing to conduct a vigorous campaign for the production of corn throughout the Philippines in an attempt to avert a serious food crisis which is foreseen as a result of the failure of the rice crop. On account of drought, the labour shortage due to the transoceanic epidemic, and the ravages of the typhoon which swept over Southern Luzon and a portion of the Visayan Islands on Christmas Day, the rice crop, it is estimated, will be about one half the normal yield. On top of reports from Saigon that the rice crop of Indo-China is below normal the food situation for the Philippines demands prompt and drastic action, according to officials. An effort will be made to secure the largest acreage of corn ever planted in this island in the hope that this quick maturing crop will furnish a rice substitute. Corn is already finding favour as an article of diet in certain parts of the islands.

New dispatches reaching Manila during the past week indicate that the Shipping Board has taken drastic action in the matter of trans-Pacific freight rates which have now been reduced to \$30 a ton for Japan and China ports and \$25 for the Philippines. Action was taken, it is understood, after the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, had interested himself in the situation. The reduction in rate will be welcomed by importers of the Orient especially since the assurance is given by the Shipping Board that there will be plenty of ships furnished for the Pacific trade.

The inter-island steamer Quantic of the U.S. Shipping Board, leased to the Robert Dollar Company, which was wrecked in the typhoon of Christmas Day off Tables Island with a loss of 21 lives, is a total loss, having been pounded to pieces on the rocks. The vessel was formerly the German steamer Lyselemon, seized in Manila harbour at the declaration of war. The body of Judge Reye, a leading Filipino Judge of the Court of First Instance for Mindanao and Sulu who lost his life in the wreck, has been recovered and brought to Manila. Funeral services will be held on January 11.

Due to the new salary law which comes into effect January 1 for all employees of the Philippine Government in the classified list, under which rather extensive salary reductions are made, a number of the American professors of the University of the Philippines will probably resign. Dean Wrentham of the College of Engineering who will suffer a reduction of 3,000 pesos, has already sent in his resignation. It is understood, and a number of other Americans are preparing to do likewise. The only way out of the dilemma is to retain the instructors under contract, a plan which members of the Board of Regents are hesitating to employ. The salary law has already operated to secure whole-sale resignations of American officers in the Philippine Constabulary especially among those who were granted leave to enter the United States Army for war service.

Mr. Moffat, in charge of the affairs of the Alien Property Custodian in the Philippines, announces that the business of Behr, Meyer & Company will be disposed of at a public sale on

LIBERALISM.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

In the course of a recent speech Mr. Asquith made the following striking observations on Liberalism as a creed:
"Liberalism is not the creed, it never has been the creed, of any one of our great statesmen. It holds that there is an increasing purpose through the ages, and that in the free self-development of communities lie all the hopes of the best future of humanity. It is the very nature of such a creed that its articles, negative or positive, cannot be engraved once for all upon tables of stone. The Liberals who secured almost at the cost of a revolution the modest Reform Act of 1832, would have been more than surprised and the bulk of them, I fancy, not a little scared, at the measure which is this week making a comparatively smooth passage through the House of Lords. Lord John Russell, the most eminent of them, showed in his old age signs of being shocked at the radicalism of Mr. Gladstone. I am not sure that Mr. Gladstone himself—the most illustrious chief that our party has ever had, would not have been a little scandalised at some of the later day developments of its activity. I myself, if I may for a moment be a little egotistic, who have been for nearly ten years by the free choice of its members its leader—have had a hand during that time in the disestablishment of a church, the enactment of Home Rule and the clipping of the wings of the House of Lords. That would have been regarded by some of our Liberal forefathers as a pretty revolutionary record. And yet I have no doubt that in the secret—perhaps not the secret—judgment of our more ardent spirits, I am beginning to be looked upon as what our American friends call a 'back number' or at any rate as disposed to shiver on the brink of the current upon which they are eager to launch away. Another factor is the enormous and, indeed, incalculable change in perspective, both domestic and international, which the war itself has brought about, and which though it leaves our old Liberal faith in democratic government not only unassailed but confirmed, vitally affects the proportion of things, and brings within the dominion of the possible, and even of the actual, what only four years ago would have seemed to practical men the stuff of which dreams are made."

January 18. This was one of the largest German interests in the Philippines. The sale of the Oriente cigar factory which was affected last week, was made to Walter E. Olsen and Company for a consideration of 2,350,000 pesos.

Following the discovery of three trunks of opium worth 200,000 pesos, Captain Arlegui of the Customs Secret Service, has arrested Antonio Barretto and Song Heng, two Chinese, against whom complaints will be filed by the City Fiscal. A separate complaint will be brought against Barretto who will be charged with offering a bribe of 10,000 pesos to Captain Arlegui.

MENACE TO CHINA'S MONUMENTS.

NEGLECT OF MASTERPIECES.

While the architectural treasures of Europe are suffering from the ravages of war, neglect and vandalism are producing no less lamentable results among venerable masterpieces of architecture and sculpture in China. To cosmopolitan lovers of the beautiful, the article by Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews in the *Museum Journal* (New York), in "China's Ancient Monuments," will provide shocks as painful as those gathered from the record of bombardments in Flanders, Champagne and Italy.

A memorial was addressed to President Yuan Shih-kai of the Chinese Republic in 1914 by fifty-two American institutions of art, learning, and humanity. The immediate result was the promulgation of an edict making legal recognition of China's monuments and antiquities and urging national co-operation in their preservation. Moreover, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, through their Ministers at Peking, instructed their Consuls throughout China to use all possible endeavours to further the suppression of vandalism on the part of their citizens.

Unfortunately political conditions in China soon nullified this excellent step, and in this subsequent chaos the despoiling of China's monuments and antiquities has progressed unchecked. "In the last years," says Mr. Andrews, "foreign collectors have visited many remote corners of the eighteen provinces on a systematic search for objects of art of archaeological value, and the menace to the records of China's ancient civilisation has assumed alarming proportions." The Chinese themselves have taken part in this work of spoliation. Last but not least, the damage done by man has been added that due to the unchecked operations of nature; the decay of the ancient and neglected buildings has proceeded apace.

"In Peking, The Temple of Heaven, with its golden dome glowing like a great ball of fire above the purple tiles of its sloping roof, the white marble altar open to the sky, made sacred by the worship of China's most illustrious emperors, the beautiful 'pai lou,' and the marble walks belong to China's posterity as records of her ancient glories. But such rare treasures need care to protect them from the ravages of time and weather."

When I visited the Temple of Heaven less than two years ago, I found its spacious courtyard choked with uncut grass and its beautiful walks and tiled-roofed walls almost obscured by growing weeds. The tiny rooms were slowly but surely accomplishing their deadly work. The marble slabs were cracked, the tiles broken, and the walls crumbling; the great round temple itself was filled with dust and decay. In a very few decades this almost sacred spot will present only a heap of ruins overgrown with grass and weeds, and one more page will have been torn from the book of China's history.

"The Yellow Temple," not far from Peking, is one of the most sacred spots near the Capital. Here are buried the garments of a holy Tashi lama who came as an ambassador from Tibet to Peking. It was the lama Panchan Bogdo from Tashi-Lumpo, who died of smallpox in 1870. The ashes of his cremated corpse were sent to Tibet, but over his clothes the artist emperor, Chieh Lung, erected a "stupa" in old Hindu style, a mausoleum of marble and gold. When I visited it first, in 1912 a yellow-robed priest showed me, with sorrow in his eyes, the atrocious destruction which had been inflicted on this sacred monument in 1900. This was during the Boxer Rebellion, when Japanese soldiers wanted to knock off the heads of statues with the butts of their rifles and damaged base-reliefs, but fortunately only a small part of the marvellous detail was destroyed by this act of vandalism."

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

("Chinese Mail" Service).

Shanghai, January 8.

Li Shun (Tuckun in Nanking) transmits telegrams from Tong Shiu-ye and Luk Wing-ting insisting that the Southern and Northern troops in Fukien and Shensi must each retire 100 li from the places they at present occupy, leaving all local disputes for settlement at the Peace Conference; otherwise the South will not send delegates.

It is reported that owing to Ng Kwong-sun's unwillingness to return, the Hupei Government intends appointing Lung Chai-kwong as chief commander of the emergency army in Upper Yangtze.

Li Shun requests the Government to cancel the Mamie order regarding the arrest of Sun Yat-sen, in order to enable Tong Shiu-ye to go to Nanking. The Government is willing to comply with the request.

Chu Kai-kim telegraphs that the Peking Government will allow newspaper reporters to attend the Peace Conference, so that the public may know the true conditions.

On receiving a report that Lun Pei-yik, the Southern Admiral, has officially assumed the Fukien Civil Governorship in Canton, the Government has ordered him to enquire into the true naval conditions in the South.

Lai Yuan-hung wrote to the President on the 5th inst asking that the Peace Conference be begun immediately. He also declares that he will not assume the responsibility of arbitrator.

According to information from the Diplomatic Corps, the European Peace Conference will discuss matters concerning Kiangchow, the three Eastern Provinces and Mongolia. The astronomical instruments seized by Germany will be returned to China.

"On my second visit, in 1916, after an absence of four years, I was appalled at the signs of decay. The ancient temple of gray wood, with faded but magnificent columns, yellow, blue, and green, was full of cracks and rifts. It was already leaning and seemed about to fall. In place of a beautiful 'pai lou' which formerly faced the stupa, lay a heap of plaster, stone, and yellow tile. It is a very, very old temple but with a little care could still be made to stand for years."

The numerous fine photographs with which Mr. Andrews' article is illustrated include views of buildings whose aspect has long been familiar to us of the Occident, from their frequent representation in books of travel, encyclopedias, and schoolbooks, but the air of dilapidation that invests them is a novelty. They painfully reinforce such descriptions as the following:—
"The Hall of Classics is a group of temple-like buildings in a large garden where the text of Chinese classics is kept engraved on stone tablets. There is a wonderful 'pai lou' and in the centre of a beautiful lake surrounded by a marble balustrade stands a splendid temple. It is the 'Hall of Meditation,' but now is deserted and covered with dust; dust is everywhere, blown in from the Gobi desert by whirlwinds from the north. The fine desert sand is powdered thickly over the stately throne and paneled screens, and has dulled the colour of the red-lacquered wood and golden ornaments. In other halls stand classical texts engraved on stone, but between the sacred tablets are piles of boards and benches. An atmosphere of neglect, decay, and dilapidation rests on the Temple of Confucius. Not only is the material dust of the Gobi desert sprinkled over it, but something like mental dust as well, and one leaves it with a feeling of sadness that China's most precious treasures of wisdom and beauty of the marvellous detail were left unprotected to perish from decay."

DAY BY DAY.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Denman Fuller, who has been so seriously ill, is now much better and hopes to leave the Peak Hospital in a week or so.

The Hongkong Hotel is a sanctus sanctorum, according to the Police. A Chinese hawkster held a view contrary to this with the result that he courted disaster this morning. Mr. Melbourne: "Tell him that hawksters are not allowed near the Hongkong Hotel." Our hawkster was crying out some vegetables for sale. There was no notice on the wall, that hawksters are taboo near the precincts of the hotel. To "stick no bills" should in future be added: "Stick no hawksters." Sergeant Aris asked the Magistrate to meet a heavy sentence as Pedler's Street was a sacred place. It was also one of the most important streets of the Colony. Mr. Melbourne: "Tell him \$3 and caution. Now don't come up again. I will make it \$5 next time."

"I did not steal the \$5 note, but picked it up. A thief picked the complainant's pocket. The thief got the note and ran away. He was seen by a Police officer and chased. The thief dropped the note between Sincere's and Wing-On's. I took it up and someone came up and demanded it. I refused to hand it over. I arrived in the Colony on the 7th. Mr. Melbourne: "Where do you live?" "I have not found a house. I came here to search for my brother." "Have you any money?" "My pocket has been picked." "Oh, your pocket has been picked!" Although the defendant was in tears, Mr. Melbourne forgot to stretch out his hands to the Poor Box, but instead gave him six weeks. A very interesting story. Will make nice table talk."

"And all the earth sought to Solomon to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart." And when the Queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon she came to prove him with hard questions. She came to Jerusalem with a very great train, and when the Queen of Sheba had seen all Solomon's wisdom, she said to the King, "It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. Thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard." This morning our local Solomon (Mr. J. R. Wood) was visited in his Court by the Chief Justice from Formosa, the Secretary to the Chief Justice of Formosa and the Japanese Consul General at Hongkong, who came to hear of Solomon's wisdom. Although Mr. Wood's Kingdom is small (his sceptre being swayed over unlicensed hawksters, ricksha pullers, larceny mongers and harbours of married women) his wisdom is like gold and a multitude of rubies and his lips of knowledge are a precious jewel. Our Kings of Sheba were carefully examining the fountain of Mr. Wood's wisdom and were seen fumbling with a book through which he draws his inspiration when his mind is clouded. They should take this book to Japan and Formosa. It will prevent innocent persons being sent to gaol in future."

GERMANS IN CHINA.

The *North China Daily Mail* says: "From an authoritative source we are informed that certain well known shipping interests have offered to furnish China with all the necessary transport that is required to repatriate the 4,000 and 4,500 subjects at present in China."

CHEER FOR RICKSHA AND CHAIR COOLIES.

A FUND OPENED.

In Shanghai, a collection is made every Christmas to provide cheer for ricksha coolies. The *Telegraph* has been asked to open a like fund here and has much pleasure in doing so. Christmas is gone, but the Chinese New Year is approaching, and it would be gratifying if a substantial sum could be obtained before then. If the response is good, we intend asking the Police Authorities to see to the distribution of the fund. There are many hundreds of ricksha and chair coolies in Hongkong, and without them the public would be in a bad way. Their lot is not a happy one, and a little additional comfort would not be amiss. The following subscription has been received:—
"Labourite" \$30.
We shall be happy to acknowledge further sums.

CANTON GOVERNMENT.

LOAN FROM TAIWAN BANK.

The Canton Government is contracting another loan from the Japanese Taiwan Bank, according to the *Canton Times*. This time the amount is \$1,000,000, the interest being 7½%, giving the Canton Telephone System as security. This money will be used to redeem the Bank of China notes which are still being circulated on the market at a discount. The present worth of the notes is but 91 to 92% of the face value. Some \$500,000 of the million-dollar loan was paid over to the Bureau of Finance of the Canton Government last Friday. Aside from the loan, the local merchants have organised a trust company of \$2,000,000 to guarantee the Bank of China notes.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Two Chinese clerks from the Post Office, one of them being a member of the Police Reserve, had so little respect for the Police uniform as to assault an Indian Constable and rend asunder the sacred garments which covered him. Mr. King said the constable's tunic was torn in Jubilee Street, but Mr. Goldring, for the defence, said it was torn in Cockburn Street. When, however, the constable put the damaged coat on; in Court, it was seen to have been torn in the middle. Two buttons had also come adrift. The dispute will be settled later in the day.

JAPAN BRITISHERS THANKED.
The British Ambassador to Japan, H.E. Sir Conyngham Greene, has addressed a congratulatory circular letter to all the British ladies and gentlemen residing in that Empire, thanking the whole community for their services and efforts during the war, and pointing out that there were about six hundred men available of military age, other than Government officials and British Indians, of which 217 went to the front, 308 registered as willing to serve but were exempted either as physically unfit or as indispensable, and of the rest many went home on their own account and others took commissions in the Chinese Labour Corps, a most creditable record.

VISCOUNT GREY.

Viscount Grey addressed a public meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, on President Wilson's policy of a League of Nations. This was the first public appearance of Viscount Grey since his retirement from office in 1916. The meeting was called under the joint auspices of the League of Nations Society and the League of Free Nations Association.

THE MOST PRECIOUS GIFT.

BY LADY RHONDDA.

I suppose that each one of us if we were asked what gift we hold most precious of all, both for ourselves and our children, would answer freedom. We have fought for it for so many generations, we of the English speaking races, that the crying and the need for it is bred in our bone. And, as we have grown, so in our conception, freedom has slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent.

Until lately we have come to mean not only freedom of nations, freedom from bodily slavery, freedom of thought, but, most essential, freedom of opportunity. We ask now that each generation which has its own work to do, its own ideals to fight for, shall be given freedom in the sense that each man shall be set free to give, and to obtain the best that he is capable of giving and attaining to. We have come to look upon ourselves as in some sort instruments, and we have come to recognise the bitter injustice, both individual and social, of treating any human instruments in such a way as to render them for ever incapable of giving and doing less than the very best that they are capable of giving and doing.

That is why to-day the idea of a Health Ministry is on everyone's lips. We have come at last to recognise three things—firstly, that we have absolutely failed to attain health; secondly, that the great mass of our ill-health is preventable; and, lastly, that the great tragedy of ill-health lies not alone, or even chiefly, in that infinitude of physical suffering towards which, with the curious stoicism of our race, we maintain an indifference, half puritanical in instinct, but even more in the dulling and crippling of our powers of thought and action; that it interferes, in fact, with our conception of freedom, and so it has touched us at last in a sensitive spot. Nationally we are awake and we shall act. But how?

Everything may depend on the wisdom we show during the next few months. Are we going to use the experience garnered during these last terrible years? Are we going to achieve a Ministry of Health based on one clean, clear, simple conception (as every successful undertaking has been based since the beginning of time), whose business it will be to watch, to suggest, to advise, to control on all health matters—which, in the closest touch with experts on the one hand, and with lay public opinion, and especially women, on the other, will have both the knowledge and the power to suggest, to advise, to co-ordinate, and to control—not cumbering itself with endless administrative detail (since a Ministry which attempted to administer itself all matters relating to health would require, not seven, but seven times seven hotels to hold it!) but which will really view health matters from the big, the Imperial standpoint, which will make knowledge circle with the winds?

Such a Ministry, wisely guided, would earn the undying gratitude of all the generations to come.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Concert by Mme. Zalska and M. Kriloff 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.
City Hall—Constitutional Reception—9.15 p.m.

WAR SALVAGE.

VALUE OF BATTLE
WRECKAGE.

Two car loads of hair brushes abandoned by American soldiers in camps were among the wreckage of battle brought to the great salvage depot of the American Army here, says a correspondent of the Associated Press in France. This was only one little item in the list of debris and litter from the fighting zone which has been carefully gathered up and sent here for restoration.

Five thousand persons are employed in renovating and repairing this wreckage.

A big battle around Chateau Thierry, as our fighting men went over the top they were followed closely by detachments of non-combatant troops to gather and the wreckage and debris and save it from complete abandonment and loss. Each detachment comprised twenty-nine enlisted men and an officer. They had trucks and derricks and all the paraphernalia for gathering broken-down cannon, rifles, cartridge boxes, helmets, clothing, and the cast stores of abandoned arms and material left in the track of a contest, and to send it back to the salvage depot.

Strange things have come out of this war, but none stranger than this gigantic salvage plant where everything from crippled guns and cannon to old army shoes and caps is saved from total loss and turned back to some useful end at the front. At first people looked at it as a freak. There was nothing like it in the civil war or the more recent wars. It started on a small scale with 200 lanes.

Going over the plant today there was an opportunity to see the remarkable details of this salvage. The wreckage of the battlefield is only one of the sources of this salvage explained our escort, but it is the greatest source. As men spring into action, they throw aside everything not absolutely essential. There is besides the litter of the actual fighting, broken and abandoned goods of every conceivable nature.

It is not only what is left by our own troops but what is left by the enemy; often great stocks of arms, ammunition, bayonets and every kind of fighting material.

Even when there is no battle, the mere shift of a division of troops leaves an enormous stock of abandoned goods. Moved on short orders the men pick up a few fighting essentials—guns, blankets, emergency rations—and leave the rest behind: books, extra clothes, shoes etc. The men arrive from America with an unnecessary amount of clothing; it is trimmed down at the first camp; again it is trimmed down as they go to the front, and each new trimming of thousands of men means another huge stock for salvage.

In the main building a quarter of a mile long, there was the roar of a vast and diversified industry, with over 4,000 women workers and a thousand men, with long batteries of sewing machines, shoe machines, rubber and harness machines such as one sees in the great factory districts; with the same huge installation of engines, boilers, disinfecting plants, laundries and the whir of big metal machines for making over the many branches of ordnance.

SCENE AT A BISHOP'S HOUSE.

The Bishop of Kensington, who resides in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, attended at the Marylebone Police Court recently to support a summons against Edgar A. J. Oakley, the husband of one of his servants, for using threatening, abusive, and insulting words and behaviour, whereby a breach of the peace might have been caused. The defendant failed to appear, and, with the consent of the Bishop, the summons was adjourned *sine die*. When applying for the summons, the Bishop stated that the defendant caused a great disturbance at his house, and attracted a crowd of children by shouting that he would placard the house and the railings with denunciations of him for harbouring his wife.

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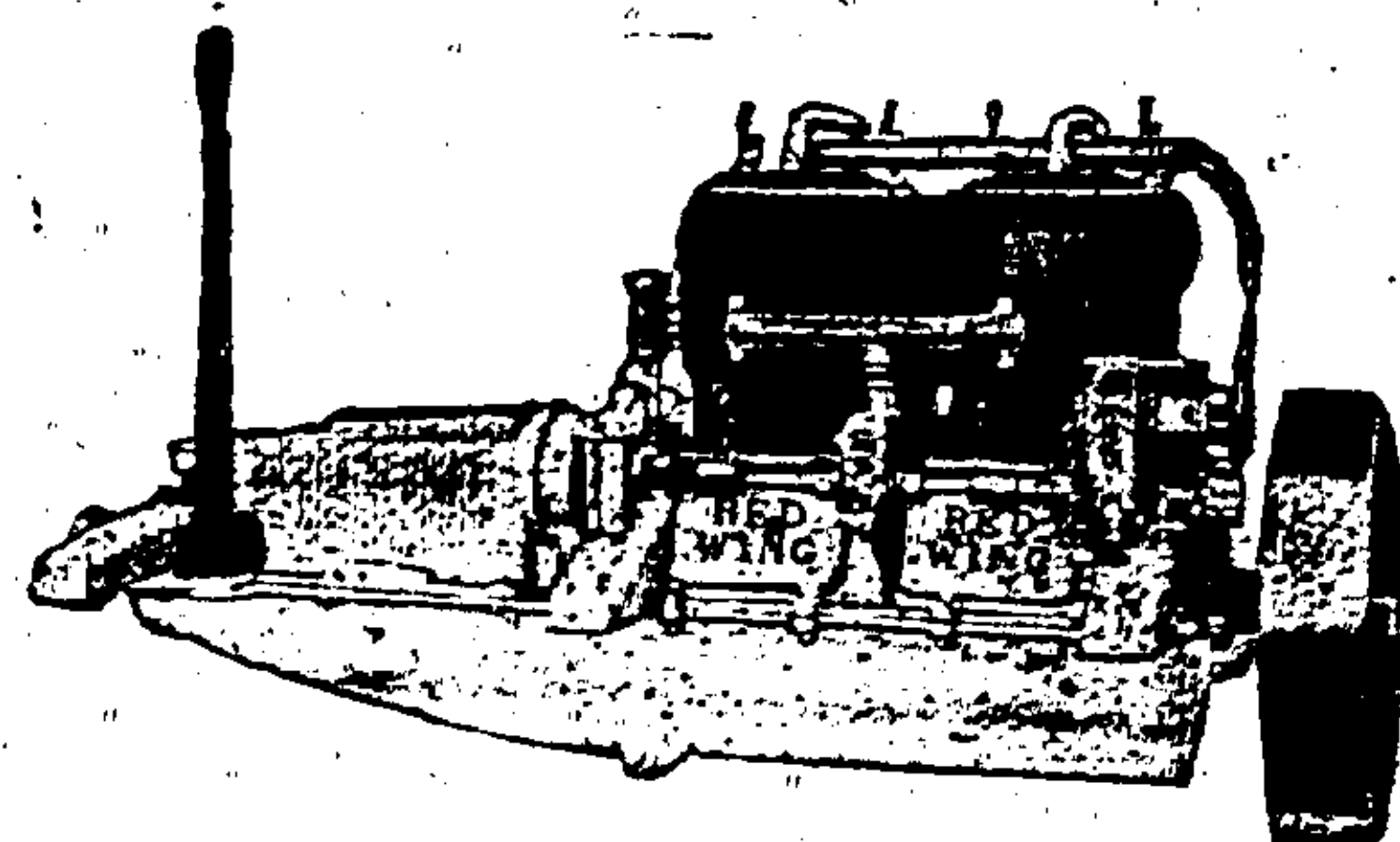
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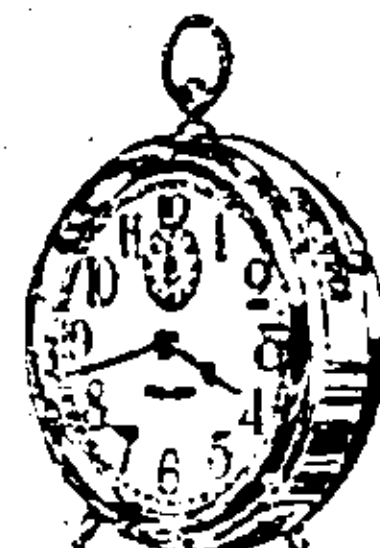
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919.

BANKERS TAKING THE STRAIN.

Although at first sight in the financial world last year, there may have been very little in the way of life and variation, some of the developments, especially those pertaining to British banking, have been both interesting and important. The advantages which Society derives from a good system of banking depend to some extent upon the point of development which the system has reached. In a country possessing a highly developed system the advantages derived from it may be briefly stated as follows: (1) It facilitates exchange of commodities and enables the wheels of commerce to run smoothly and rapidly; (2) banks act as distributors of capital by attracting the surplus of the community in the form of deposits and re-lending it where it is in demand; (3) where there is a central bank the ultimate reserves of a country may be concentrated and more readily mobilised in case of emergency, rates are standardised and co-ordinated efforts among the banks are rendered possible. The concentration of much of the banking resources of the United Kingdom in the hands of a comparatively few large and strong joint stock institutions is the most characteristic feature of modern British banking. The war, it may be said, had provided a stimulus rather than a drag on energy and ambition. The credits that had been arranged had been spent with a rapidity that had accelerated banking business in England. As security for these loans England has pledged her past accumulations and the earning power of posterity. This is, of course, extravagant and wasteful, but war is always extravagant, and history shows that military expenditure on a large scale has always induced a prosperity that lasted some years after peace. The outbreak of the European war precipitated many grave problems. International credits and exchanges were completely disorganised, ocean transport was for a time partially paralysed, the entire business and economic structure of the British Isles was shaken to its foundations and a catastrophe of calamitous proportions was narrowly averted. It is a tribute to the economic and banking strength of England that the shock has been so admirably withstood. A panic of cataclysmic proportions might easily have resulted. Through the prompt and effective action of the British Banks, the danger had been arrested, confidence had been restored and specie payments had been maintained in the face of the world.

When the full history of this war comes to be written we venture to predict that a high place of honour will be given to British banks for the way in which they have not only weathered the storm themselves but have helped to solve the financial problems of the British Government. "Men, munitions and money," we recall, were the three essentials laid down by the late Lord Kitchener for the winning of the war. The British banks' policy of caution in the matter of the security against which they would advance their large reserve accumulations and the thoroughness for which they had provided for depreciation of investments during the period of falling prices that had existed for some years found them in the best position possible to withstand the financial earthquake that convulsed the world for over four years. England has profound reason to be grateful that her banks in peace time eschewed the speculative risks attaching to industrial undertakings and that when war occurred their assets were in a very liquid state. One of the most interesting financial problems which had presented itself during the war was the effect of the war on banking deposits. This is an important subject that will doubtless be investigated by many financial authorities.

There has been an enormous increase in banking deposits at home since the beginning of the war. Having regard to the vast operations of the State in connection with the war, this growth was to have been anticipated, but it is interesting to note that the character of the increase is of a very unusual nature. It is even greater today. The big financial institutions rendering immense services to the country, but their business is to thrive on turning over people's money, and never has there been so much of this about in the aggregate as during the war period for, as Reuters informed us on Monday, the total turnover of the London Bankers' Clearing House for 1918 was £21,198,000,000, an increase of £2,075,000,000 compared with 1917 and an increase of £4,716,000,000 on the pre-war record period of 1913. The increase, we are told, is due to heavy Government borrowing and disbursements, also

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

When the United States went to war, the Government instituted a volunteer censorship on the Press by the simple method of making known to the newspapers certain requests guarding from the enemy the military policies, plans and troop movements of the country. That system continued in force until three days after the conclusion of the Armistice, when it was promptly cancelled by the authorities. In an official announcement ending the system, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and all others concerned with the direction of America's war efforts publicly joined, by means of an issued statement "in sincere acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude owing to the Press of the United States for the honourable discharge of a high responsibility." That statement added words to the effect that, without force, and under no larger compulsion than their own patriotism, the overwhelming majority of newspapers gave "unflinching obedience to every desire of the Government in all matters of military secrecy," "carrying through successfully a tremendous experiment in honour and trust."

THE BRITISH WAY.

No British journalist can read that tribute without mixed feelings. At home, and here in Hongkong also, the authorities have seen fit to bind the Press hand and foot during the war, the holding over the heads of publishers the direst punishments in the event of infringements of the drastic regulations drawn up. In the United States, the authorities left the matter to the honour and patriotism of the Press, which has done what every decent journalist would do—namely, willingly observed requests which were made with good and sufficient reason. That trust has not been misplaced, as the glowing tribute paid to the American Press abundantly shows. Is there any reason to suppose that British journalists would have been one iota less loyal than their American confreres? None whatever. The only difference is that America trusted her Press; Britain preferred compulsion. And today—we speak feelingly on the subject—the regulations are still in force, though in the States even the voluntary system has been done away with for two months or so. Had the Press either at home or in Hongkong been dealt with as it was in America, we have not the least hesitation in saying that the results would have been just as satisfactory. But a pernicious system of muzzling the newspapers has arisen in this war. The time will come, however, when it must be relaxed. Then the Press will have a soul to call its own.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

One of Germany's hallucinations in August, 1914, was that India, reported to be disaffected by British rule, would soon go into open revolt. Kaiser Wilhelm has been, and his War Lords were, certainly mistaken. They were obsessed with the idea that in spite of all the professions and practical proofs of India's adhesion to the British Throne, they could add to her troubles in a time of great peril. Thank God such a thing did not come about. There was a certain amount of anarchism rampant in the country and it was proved beyond doubt that German spies and agents were busy sowing the seeds of discontent throughout the length and breadth of the country, but the seedling was nipped in the bud. To hold the people of a country responsible for such unfortunate incidents is manducous and childish. India rose to the occasion and her princes and peoples vied with each other in rallying round the Imperial standard at a time when the enemies of the British Empire counted on disaffection and internal troubles. This spontaneous outbreak of loyalty has dispelled for ever all sense of distrust and suspicion between the rulers and the ruled. Reuters tells us that six thousand delegates and visitors met on the 2nd instant at Delhi, the capital of India, for the annual National Congress meeting, and took advantage of the opportunity to express their loyalty to the King-Emperor. Although a political society of extremists, the National Congress has shown that it can still meet in public to offer its loyal and dutiful greetings to His Majesty upon the successful termination of the war.

DAY BY DAY.

THE TWO THINGS THAT A HEALTHY PERSON HATES MOST BETWEEN HEAVEN AND HELL ARE A WOMAN WHO IS NOT DIGNIFIED AND A MAN WHO IS.—G. K. Chesterton.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the forcing of the Turks across the Tigris by Lieut. Gen. Aylmer.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3.15-16d.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

Branches of trees on Crown land are valuable. One small branch over a cutter \$2 this morning at the Magistracy.

The "all clear" was sounded to-day at 11.30 a.m. at the Central Police Station. The Police were in tears that business was so dull. They apparently forgot the hawkers.

A Police report: "Sent to the Government Civil Hospital a Chinese male named Lai U Ham, address unknown, aged about 35 years, found by Inspector O'Sullivan in a nude state in Caine Road." Artists please note!

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday afternoon at the enquiry into the death of a Chinese man who fell from a house at Aberdeen during a police raid and succumbed from a fractured skull.

The War Charities Store Sub-Committee can now supply the various working parties of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild with wool. Applications should be sent to the City Hall not later than 11 a.m. on Monday, the 13th inst.

The stealing habit is infectious. The Chinese female has now adopted it. One girl, who gave her age as sixteen to Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, received six weeks' hard labour for stealing \$1,112 belonging to her mistress. The money was recovered.

In the challenge round of the Bradley Lawn Tennis Cup yesterday, Corpl. R. Townsend, R.E., defeated 2nd. Corpl. W. G. Blumfield by 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, and thus retained the trophy. The cup was later presented by Miss Ventris, who was handed a pretty bouquet from Miss Jenkins.

Our readers are reminded of the Constitutional Reform meeting which is to be held at the City Hall to-morrow evening. The demand for more representative government is one with which we are in absolute sympathy. A crowded meeting will show that the public is in earnest on the matter.

Going to law is an expensive job. All cannot afford it. Those who cannot, take the law into their hands. One Chinese, who had got \$18 from his employer, took his quilt and pawned it. "If my wages are given to me, I will give up the quilt," said our friend to Mr. Melbourne, in his Court this morning. Case adjourned.

The next general meeting of the Hongkong University Medical Society is to be held next Friday, 10th inst., in the School of Anatomy at 5 p.m. Previous to which tea will be served in the School of Physiology. Mr. Phoon Sea Weng will read a paper on "Hysteria" to be followed by a debate on the subject. Professor H. G. Parls will occupy the chair.

Now that the Chinese New Year is approaching, keep an eye on your trousers. They are likely to disappear. One Chinese, who had some of his bachelors' "trousers" in the "bachelors' room" at the "bachelors' club," was remembered as placing them on a wall. "These are my trousers," he said when shown them at the Magistracy. Said Mr. J. B. Wood to the thief: "Twenty-one days' hard labour are yours."

MODERN MODES.



EVENING CLOAK OF VELVET.

DESIGNS OF THE MOMENT BY "SACRA"

A very charming design is shown above in an evening cloak of velvet. Heavy padded embroideries are used for trimming, and the collar is of fur.

The most noticeable change in long coats is in the huge collars, the absence of any very definite sleeves, the extremely roomy tunic effect and the comparative narrowness.

A model in a beautiful shade of soft deep purple duvety is trimmed with seal fur. Deep cuff sleeves are of this fur, and a deep panel extends to the bottom of the coat at each side. Both back and front are very wide and hang loosely like a cape from beneath the large collar of seal.

Fur has never been used to such an extent, in whole garments, and in trimming on dresses and garments. While every sort of fur is seen, the novelty is the petit-gris. It is remarkably effective on blues and blue velvet; and the slight brownish tint, often seen in this fur, makes it charming on the favourite shade of brown. Brown is the leading colour; particularly when combined with black. A rich coppery shade of brown velvet in a coat and skirt is lined with black satin and trimmed with black fur.

Monkey fur is very fashionable and squirrel is one of the most popular furs of the season.

A fichu, lace pleasing or net or some form of neck finish is much used; usually white or ecru, sometimes blue or even brown.

Round-necked blouses with huge ruffles are very smart. There is nothing more attractive and more becoming than this

full, round youthful ruffle worn with a collarless coat. These coats are usually caught together at the neck and left open the rest of the way, and are made full in back, in the style long known as "box."

Jersey skirts are worn with many sweaters and a new note is seen in wide girdles of the same material as the skirt used over the sweater of another colour.

Many sports coats are noticed of suede leather and have a beautiful sheen on their surface, like the orchid, which might be the reflection from their changeable silk linings. The back, for distinction, has two inverted pleats over which passes a smartly tailored belt, while in the front are commodious patch pockets and smoked pearl buttons.

Picture hats, of all kinds; and demonstrating the theorem that to the picture hat nothing is impossible, are back again. Or didn't they ever really go away? At any rate, in their infinite variety and their adaptability their savour of extreme newness. Not only for evenings and dinner and the "dress-up" dress are they designed, but for the street suit and the morning. One, for instance, has stiff blue wings bound and wound into a crushed white broadcloth crown in a tailored, almost military way. The great drooping brim is, of course, of black velvet, in accordance with the ancient tenets of the specie.

One other, like the old, fancy picture-hat, of softness and feathers and swirling crown, also in black velvet, has beige feather fancies and beige faile on the crown. This is an enormous hat, tilted up more on one side than on the other, and with one feather curling up and the other drooping under. The crown is comparatively low.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

AMENDED RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions to be submitted to the public meeting at the City Hall on Thursday have been amended and now read as follows:—

"That this public meeting of Hongkong residents, whilst affirming its unswerving loyalty to the Crown and Empire, is of opinion that the instructions to His Excellency the Governor relative to the mode of selection of the Legislative Council require amendment in such a way as to—

1. That as regards all the official members of the said Council (other than the two Chinese nominated members) the principle of election instead of nomination shall be applied.
2. That the number of official members shall be increased from 5 to 9, and that the number of official members shall remain as at present, namely, 8.
3. That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) two shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; three (two of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese community.

And in order that the said amendments and resolutions may be given to the opinion thus publicly expressed, this Meeting requests the Government to transmit this resolution by telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Is influenza so simple a thing, a fee so easily to be moved, an enemy to be worsted with but little force? One fears not; but a correspondent writes to a Home paper that you have only to put two teaspoonfuls of blackcurrant jam or jelly into a tumbler, fill up with hot water, and drink on getting into bed, being heedful to consume every morsel of the lees or sediment. This, he says, is "a certain remedy." If so, our troubles are over. Why not try it for Kaiserism and housemaid knees?

The United States, it seems, is a "she." President Wilson speaks of "the United States and the Powers associated with her." One commentator remarks that most of us would have hesitated between "it" and "them." As a matter of fact, the question of singular or plural once divided the United States into two hostile armies. The Civil War between North and South was not fought, theoretically at all events, on the slavery question, but to determine whether each State in the Union was or was not a sovereign commonwealth, with the right of secession. The Democrats held that each State was sovereign; the Republicans held that sovereignty resided in the Federal Government.

We call the men of the New Army civilian soldiers or Kitcheners, to distinguish them from the Territorials and old Regulars. Is there a name for the man who is a Civil Servant now, but wasn't one before the war began and won't be one when the war is over? Anyhow, I was talking to two of these men, and he told me their story, says a correspondent in a Home paper. One of them had been in big position in a big firm before the war. He said: "The Civil Service beat me in a month. I gave in, and now I sit still and do nothing." When I was in business I could submit a certain proposition to my chief. He would say, 'Good. Let the printer have full instructions by five this afternoon.' I tried that on in the Civil Service. It was no use. By five o'clock! In five months' time—if then." The other temporary Civil Servant had been a professional man. He declared that if he had tried to run his office on Civil Service lines he would have been ruined several times over. "Nobody," he said, "will take any responsibility. Nobody will risk making a mistake. Nobody will stand initiative of any kind." He was going into details, but I stopped him. Don't bother, I said. I've heard it all before. You'll find it in the Circumlocution Office chapter in "Little Dorrit."

Now that the admiration of the civilised world rests with Marshal Foch, it is interesting to recall the fact that in May 1916 he was nearly killed. Foch then commanded the Army of the North, and while riding in a motor-car with his son-in-law, Captain Fournier, the car dashed into a tree between Dammarville and St. Souplet. Foch was severely hurt in the head. His son-in-law was still more seriously injured. Both of them were taken to the American Hospital at Julliy, and afterwards to Meaux, where they remained for several weeks. The accident took place during the dark days of the second battle of Verdun, and the censor forbade all reference to the matter at that time.

The late Bishop Boyd Carpenter charmed everyone. He even charmed the Kaiser, who had several of his sermons translated into German and published with a preface by that distinguished scholar Harnack. Some time ago the Bishop—all his life a delicate man—was suffering from a very grave nervous breakdown. For many weeks he was unable to sleep, and night after night his devoted wife—she died three years ago—read aloud to him, for eight hours at a time, to soothe his nerves and induce sleep. Years ago he was preaching the "Shakespearean Sermon" on the "Avon" during the Shakespearean Festival. Actors are not, as a rule, very fervent church-goers, but old George Warr, F. R. Benson's leading comedian, went to hear the Bishop, and said afterwards, with genuine admiration, "It was a noble sermon—a noble sermon."

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**THE NAVAL YARD
MURDER.**

**PRISONER SENTENCED TO
DEATH.**

The trial of Sardullah Khan for the murder of Serjeant Harry Linfield, of the Naval Police, concluded last evening, prisoner being found guilty and sentenced to death.

On the conclusion of the Judge's summing up, the jury retired and were absent for over an hour. When they returned, the foreman announced that it was necessary that the verdict be a unanimous one.

The jury again retired and after an absence of about a quarter of an hour they returned with a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Prisoner, asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, said: "How did the Crown find out that I willfully murdered Serjeant Linfield? How did the Crown come to know my intentions about this? Supposing that I had killed the man and I climbed up on the roof, carrying the rifle and the bandolier containing rounds of ammunition with me, after that I fired several shots and I did not shoot anybody else. Is that not very strange? The people who came to arrest me were walking about the yard. Were they my friends that I did not shoot them? And the deceased was my enemy whom I am supposed to have shot? I could see the sailors and marines and the Commander walking about. Could not I have shot them if I liked? While I was coming down I saw Mr. Lockhart and Inspector Churcher standing there. If I had any evil intention I would have rather shot Mr. Lockhart, who has reported me once previously. Notwithstanding that he abused me and pointed his rifle towards me, was I unable to shoot him if I desired? I could hear these people conversing together and I could see them with my own eyes. Didn't I have a chance to shoot them if I liked? If I had any evil intention how on earth could these people have made me lay down my arms before them as long as I had life in me? Being well supplied with ammunition and with bayonet fixed was I unable to shoot any of these people if I had any intention? I say that I had no grudge nor enmity nor ill-feeling against the deceased. I don't know why I should shoot a man who had done no harm to me. Supposing I had any bad feelings against the deceased and I were to shoot him was I not fully prepared to shoot a good many more and then to put an end to my own life? If I knew that I would be accused of murder and be hanged for that I would never have surrendered myself like this. I could produce my gymnastic certificate and I was not a fool to surrender myself like that to be hung. We Indians are a poor nation and nobody trusts us even if we speak the truth. Whatever statement I have given, have I been telling all lies? Is sentence of death in the usual that of no avail? Has that no value in the eyes of the Government? I commit myself to the command of God and to the order of the Government and I am ready to meet any kind of death whether that may be by hanging me or by shooting me with a rifle. Nobody can live on this earth forever. Everyone has

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, pursuant to notice Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio asked:—1. In view of the new Ferry service between Hongkong and Yau-mai, will the Government remove the existing sewer under the wharf in Jubilee Street? Will the Government also remove the two refuse depots in the immediate vicinity of this wharf?

The answers were:—1. There is no sewer outfall under the pier opposite Jubilee Street. There is a storm water culvert discharging there which it is not proposed to remove. (2.) One of the refuse depots, which is for temporary purposes, will be removed shortly. There is no present intention of removing the other.

Dr. Ozorio spoke on the necessity of the sewer being removed, in the public interest, and the Chairman said he would prepare a report and present it at the next meeting.

RALEIGH'S NAME.

Appropriately Raleigh's name, it is stated that Raleigh House, near Barnstable, the seat of his family, though the house is modern, and the family itself has disappeared from the district, is always pronounced locally "Rawley" that the neighbouring hamlet is also so called; and that in at least one old book on the local topography it is spelt "Rawley."

HAEMORRHOIDS.

Otherwise Piles, are aggravated by coitiveness. In many cases when the constipation is dispelled by Pinkettes the Piles dry up and disappear.

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to die one day sooner or later and as far as I know I am not guilty of the crime for which I am convicted now. That is all, my Lord.

His Lordship:—I have taken down your statement and it will be forwarded to the Governor with the rest of the evidence. You can, if you like, send a petition to the Governor from the gaol. My duty is now to pass sentence upon you.

Prisoner:—I am quite content that Your Lordship is going to pass sentence on me. It is up to your Lordship to do whatever your Lordship pleases.

His Lordship then pronounced sentence of death in the usual that of no avail? Has that no value in the eyes of the Government? I commit myself to the command of God and to the order of the Government and I am ready to meet any kind of death whether that may be by hanging me or by shooting me with a rifle. Nobody can live on this earth forever. Everyone has

When prisoner heard the sentence he threw back his head and shouted: "God is One! God is Great!" He was quickly conducted to the steps leading from the dock but paused to shout "Good bye friends!" to the many Indians in Court, and with a final "Peace be with you!" he disappeared below.

FOOLED BY THE WAVES.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Hundreds of capable swimmers have been drowned by mistaking the movement of waves in the water for the movement of the water itself. Wrongly thinking that were being carried seaward by some current, they have become frantic and have finally succumbed to what is a mere optical illusion. These somewhat startling statements are made in Science by Mr. Walter R. Shaw, of the University of the Philippines, Manila. Obviously a thorough understanding of the illusion to which Mr. Shaw calls attention will, if he is right, save many lives, and he urges that publicity be given to it in courses of physics, physiology and physical culture. Evidently it is particularly dangerous for persons who have learned to swim in tanks, or in still ponds where there are no waves. When such swimmers see the waves racing ahead of them they at once feel that they are being carried backward, conclude that there is an "undertow," and are actually frightened to their deaths by an illusion. To note:—

"There is an optical illusion that has probably led, within comparatively recent times, to the death by drowning of scores, or even hundreds, of capable but inexperienced swimmers. A person swimming with the wind, and consequently with the waves, which travel in the same direction faster than it is possible to swim, receives the impression of being carried backward by the water. In the absence of knowledge or information covering the case, most persons, so situated, if headed toward the shore, immediately think of 'undertow,' a word which nearly every one has heard, and believe themselves to be caught in an offshore current. The instincts of an untrained or half-trained swimmer always lead to a nervous haste and over-exertion in deep water, even under conditions most favourable for swimming. When these instincts are supplemented by the panic that arises from the belief that the person is caught in an 'undertow,' the resulting increase of effort and acceleration of action reduces efficiency to a degree that must certainly have left many persons fatally exhausted before they reached a footing. My attention was first called to this phenomenon through two cases of able-bodied but indifferent swimmers who, after swimming just beyond their depths in an onshore breeze at Passay Beach, near Manila, returned to the bathhouse in an excited state and reported having been caught in an 'undertow' with nearly fatal result. In each case I made immediate investigation of the water at the point indicated and found neither 'undertow' nor offshore current sufficient to embarrass any swimmer. Subsequently, on numerous occasions, while initiating beginners into deep-water swimming, being headed for shore with an onshore breeze, I have heard the initiate remark, with deep concern, that there was a current against us. This required to be accounted for. The feeling of being carried backward may be satisfactorily explained to most persons as arising in the same way as the effect commonly produced on a person seated in a stationary railway coach when a train on an adjoining track moves forward. It would be more strictly comparable with the effect produced by two trains, one on each side of the stationary coach, moving forward at the same speed. When this optical illusion receives due publicity in courses in physics, physiology, and physical culture in our colleges, schools, and gymnasia, there will be less danger attending open-water swimming."

Four half-cocoas were recently found in a tin of cocoas by a London purchaser, who has been wondering ever since whether it was a trick of the manufacturer.

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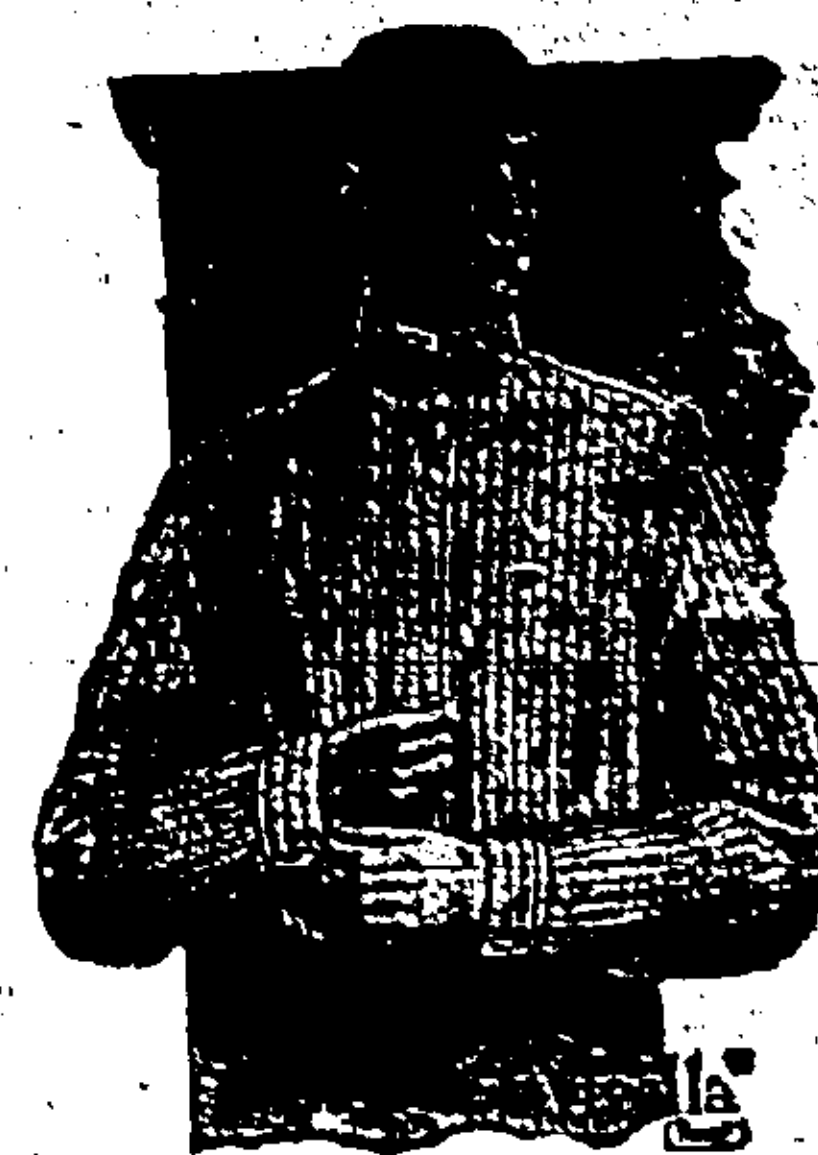
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MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

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New stock just received

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ZEPHYR, OXFORD.

etc. etc.

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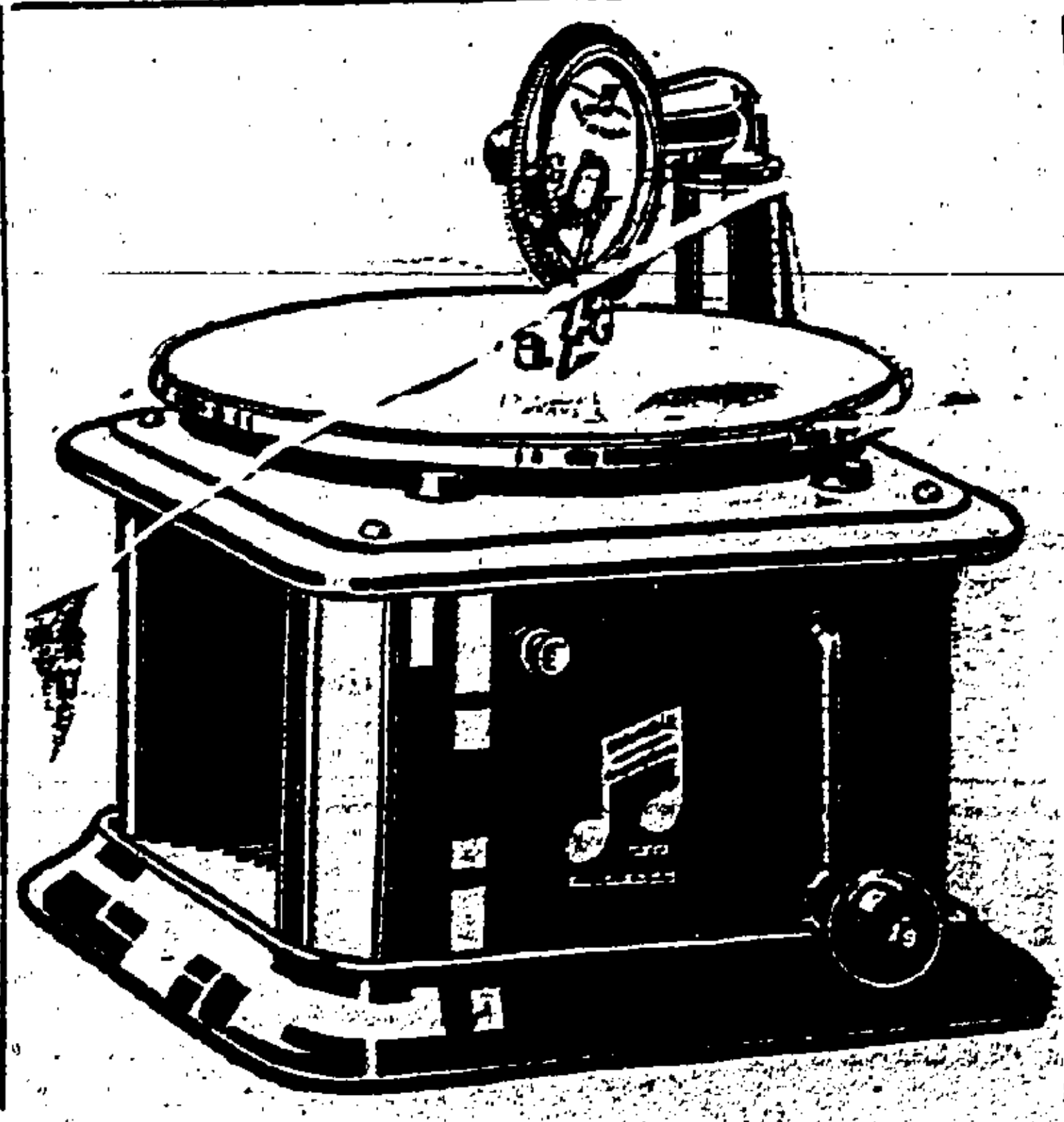
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CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877.

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**THE IDEAL GIFT
FOR THE KIDDIES**



THE LITTLE RED BOY

GRAMOPHON

PRICE \$15.00

Pays ordinary 10 inch records in perfect
time and tone.

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THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. - NEW YORK

AND LONDON

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS

WYOMING, PA. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, DOORS AND HEADS

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
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FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a'out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd ..
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	16th May

FOR BOMBAY Via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

DILWARA	10 January	due Bombay about 27 January
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FOR SHANGHAI.

DILWARA	to Shanghai only
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 27th December, 1918 Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA

USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	15th January
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	20th February
EMPRESS OF ASIA	20th March
MONTEAGLE	5th April
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEAGLE	10th June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	10th July

For particulars regarding passage, fares, mail, and other matters, apply to the Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
16,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Jan. 13th
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special attention is given to the cuisine, and the attention to passengers cannot be over-stated. Details are interchangeable with the Pacific Coast Line and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to the Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, CHONG KONG.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destinations. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	Mishima Maru	SATUR. 11th
HAMA	Sado Maru	SAT. 18th
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	Kitano Maru	SATUR. 18th
HAMA	T. 15,800	Jan. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	Tensho Maru	TUESDAY, 14th Jan.
	T. 7,000	

LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Tamba Maru	FRI. 24th
	T. 12,510	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	Mishima M.	FRI. 7th
	T. 15,490	Feb. at 11 a.m.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney.	Nikko Maru	WED. 22nd
	T. 9,600	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	Kamakura M.	WED. 19th
	T. 12,410	Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Tensho Maru	SUNDAY, 13th Jan.
	T. 8,470	
	Tain Maru	FRIDAY, 14th Jan.
	T. 7,600	

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.	Shichika M.	THURSDAY, 23rd Jan.
	T. 7,000	

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

CUNARD LINE THOUGHTFULNESS.

Even to those who are conversant with the numerous decks, alleyways, and staircases of a large liner the finding of one's berth is perplexing, but to those, like our soldiers, who in many cases have never before been on a liner, the position is almost bewildering. With that thoughtfulness which has always been associated with the Cunard Line management, a scheme has been worked out on board their steamers which might well be extended to other lines which are employed in carrying time-expired men, wounded and the like on furlough. Immediately the man gets on board he is provided with a berthing card, which denotes the section and berth which has been appropriated to him, and by this means he is able to be directed without any confusion or trouble right to his place.

NEW MANILA PIER.

The construction of the new pier at Manila to be denominated Pier 7, for which the sum of P.2,500,000 has been appropriated by the Philippine legislature, will begin immediately according to a statement by Custom House authorities. It is expected that the new pier, which will greatly relieve the congestion now experienced in Piers 3 and 5, will be ready for use about the middle of next year providing all the materials needed for the construction are available. The plan for the new pier has already been drawn by the engineers of the Bureau of Public Works. The details of the plan, it is understood, will be followed with certain modifications suggested by the Collector of Customs. According to the plan, the new pier will be located South of Pier 5 just near the Manila hotel. It will have two stories, the second for the discharging of cargo and the other for ticket offices. In the first story, there will be an aisle 20 feet wide constructed to a sufficient height for the large steamers so that it will not be necessary to use stair way. On the second story an aisle will also be constructed in order to facilitate the discharging of cargo.

INDIAN PORT ADMINISTRATION.

The movement for placing the seaports of India under Government control through a body similar in constitution and possessing powers like those exercised by the authorities controlling railways and irrigation, has made fresh progress in consequence of the issue of a report on the whole subject by Sir George Buchanan. It was in the summer of 1917 that Sir George, who has carried out important works for the improvement of the harbour accommodation at Rangoon, was requested by the Indian Government to report on the general situation. In the review of the present position which has just been presented, the whole question of port administration in India is brought under survey, and it is shown that it is the inadequate character of the present type of control which has retarded the necessary developments of some of the ports of the Dependency. It will be recalled that the final report of the Dominions Royal Commission advocated a policy of scientific and co-ordinated development of the harbours of the Empire as an urgent measure which should be undertaken with the least possible delay. It was pointed out that to the great nations which make up the British Empire the development of maritime communications is the surest guarantee and an indispensable condition of closer union. Yet it is obvious to anyone who studies the problem that the pro-war facilities for commercial intercourse by sea were infinitely below the best available standard. Co-ordination and co-operation between the various authorities were wanting, and the proper development of ocean communication lacked its indispensable basis. There was little scientific anticipation of coming events, still less preparations on a generous scale for future possibilities. It seemed, indeed, as though other nations had applied to the problem of harbour development a clearer vision of the future, and a broader comprehension of progressive tendencies. Recent action in the United States, commencing with the construction of the Panama Canal, and continuing with the re-organisation and development of many of the great harbours on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard was well in advance of the action taken or contemplated by most of the harbour authorities in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	9th Jan. at noon
TSINGTAO, W. WEI & C'FOO	Huichow	9th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinking	14th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	16th Jan. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample space. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Jan. 8, 1919

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	To
Amoy	in port	9th Jan.	Batavia
Macassar	in port	End Jan.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	12th Jan. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgson	17th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongang	Fri. 10th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Sat. 11th Jan. at 11 a.m.
HAIKONG	Taksang	Tues. 14th Jan. at 8 a.m.
KOBE	Fansang	Thur. 16th Jan. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 17th Jan. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a regular service is maintained with Calcutta by the S.S. "VANDANA" and "VITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The S.S. "VAN WATWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every two weeks. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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LONDON OFFICE—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 9th, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

AMERICA'S LEADING MOTOR CYCLE

Indian

COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD.

There is but one bike that thoroughly resists and absorbs shocks and but one motor cycle authorized to use it. The famous Grady Spring Frame is exclusively Indian and is found on all Powerplus models. We still have a few Electric Models in stock at the low price of \$398.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Telephone 2487.

A GREAT AMERICAN.

DEATH OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Information was received by wireless in the Colony yesterday of the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, an ex-President of the United States, which took place on Monday morning at his home in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. The deceased, who was 60 years of age, was one of America's great men, and world-wide sympathy will go out to the loss which the nation has suffered by his death.

The following extracts summing up some features of the ex-President's career were contributed to an American Journal some time ago:—

To attempt to portray Theodore Roosevelt's remarkable personality would prove a difficult task. So large and varied his accomplishments, so many-sided his nature, so wide the field of his operations, that we are filled with amazement, as we follow his career. Not until years after he has passed from the arena of deeds heroic will it be safe to write a biography of the man.

So pregnant has been his life with big things that it is almost impossible to differentiate and individualize the major ones. Any such diagnosis, at best, would be but a question of individual opinion. However, it is not difficult to suggest some of the monumental things which characterized his presidential incumbency. Look back upon his record in the New York legislature, 1882-84; his administration of the office of civil service commissioner, 1889-95; his official service as Police Commissioner of New York City, 1895-97; his incumbency of the post of assistant secretary of the navy, 1897-98; his gubernatorial career at Albany, 1899-1900; his seven and a half years in the White House; every hour devoted to the public service, and all crowned with a record of devotion and achievement almost without a parallel in the biographical annals of the United States.

Skilled in innumerable branches of official service, trained in the art of government, with the instinct of the diplomat, a constructionist rather than a doctrinaire, where can we find another man possessing the peculiar equipment that Theodore Roosevelt enjoys, as a prerequisite to a proper and efficient discharge of the functions of executive management?

His administration was a peaceful one. No American was shot on foreign soil and no belligerent ship dashed American men, women and children into the depths of the sea. A great war between two great nations was fought, but so complete was the neutrality that we maintained, and so friendly our relations with both belligerents, that as previously indicated, peace was effected through the interposition of the President of the United States.

JAPANESE PEACE DELEGATES.

TO ACT WITH ALLIES.

San Francisco, December 27.—A wireless message from the Tenyo Maru which is bearing the Japanese peace commissioners, was received in San Francisco at midnight on Wednesday. It said that the steamer passed the steamship Siberia outward bound on Tuesday night. The Siberia had aboard Prince Higashi Fushimi who is returning to Japan. After the passing was made salutes were exchanged.

Baron Nobuaki Makino, chief of the mission, expressed deep appreciation for the courtesies extended by Governor McCarthy at Honolulu also for notification through him of the full hospitality of the American Government and of the State of California after their arrival on the mainland. He expressed a preference that there be no demonstrations.

Baron Makino himself and the entire delegation desired the widest publicity of the fact that no member of the delegation is officially authorized to give out views held by either the Japanese Government or himself. He said that he desired it to be understood that for the present the only decision is that Japan will be guided by the counsel of her friends at the Peace Conference and that the nation is determined to act in accordance with her Western Allies.

TYPHOON AT HONOLULU.

Intelligence from Hawaii says that Honolulu was visited by a violent typhoon on December 4. Tramcar and telephone services were suspended, and many street lamps were smashed. The city was thrown into darkness throughout the night. Fortunately no deaths occurred, though the damage suffered is roughly estimated at \$500,000.

Among these is that presented in the metamorphosis of a chief magistrate of the greatest of the republics into a big game hunter, his thrilling experiences in the wilds of Africa. No more absorbing book can be imagined than his "African Game Trails." The narrative is a simple, modest recital, yet graphic withal. In perusing its pages we lose sight entirely of the statesman, and see only the trekker and sportsman.

His journey into the wilds of South America, resulting in the mapping of the River of Doubt, was even more startling a proposition than his South African expedition. Though it appeals less to our imagination, the dangers and hardships were greater than those characterizing his adventures in the Dark Continent.

In all his achievements he has been actuated by a singleness of purpose possessed by few men. He has thought solely of the end to be attained, and rested not until it was accomplished. Men have harped on the letter of the law, and have sought to tie his hands with red tape, but, seeking the public good, he has moved forward undaunted, to the attainment of his purpose; giving little thought to the hindering barriers which have caused timid and commonplace men to take pause.

WOMAN'S LEGAL STATUS.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

The legal status of women may be said to have been practically non-existent a century ago, and one of the earliest enactments which conferred protection upon the weaker sex was the Whipping Act, of 1820, which provided that they should not be subjected to corporal punishment (says the London Daily Graphic).

A long interval elapsed before it was deemed necessary to introduce further legislation for their special benefit; but in 1870 the Married Women's Property Act was passed, and this, with various amending Acts, gives a wife power to possess a separate estate, to acquire, dispose of, mortgage, or bequeath property without the interference of her husband. Although a man no longer controls his wife's property, he is still supposed to control her, and should she slander or libel anyone he may be jointly sued for damages.

In recent years women have become eligible for many public offices which were once reserved for men. A woman may now be appointed to the position of governor of a workhouse. The legal profession is among the few at present closed to women, but the Church has admitted a few to the office of deaconess. Municipal bodies are with few exceptions open to female candidates. By the Interpretation Act, 1889, it is specially provided that "words in any Act of Parliament passed after 1850 importing the masculine gender shall include females unless the contrary intention appear," and it is upon this statute that advocates of sex equality mainly rely.

A curious anomaly arises in the application of two recent reforms. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act a claim must be based upon actual earning capacity, and it is conceivable that a woman might recover higher pecuniary compensation than a man who had suffered precisely similar physical injury; but under the National Insurance Act sick benefit for a man is fixed at 10s. per week and for a woman at 7s. 6d.

The Slander of Women's Act stipulates that where a woman's chastity is involved she shall in any action at law merely recover costs which do not exceed the amount of pecuniary damages awarded, so that a farthing damages would enable her to recover a farthing in costs. In an ordinary libel action it is customary for the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs, even though the damages are contemptuous.

VICTORIA HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon City, was held yesterday. The Bishop of Victoria presided and those present included Mrs. Gurner, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Beattie and others. The children looked bright and pleasant and proved evidence of the careful training they had received in the attractive programme they gave. The Bishop complimented the girls on their splendid entertainment in which he thought they had excelled themselves. Archdeacon Barnett read the annual report, written by Miss Hollis.

The Report gave thanks for the grace and care which had been vouchsafed them during the last twelve months. Throughout the outbreak of spotted fever last summer, no child in the Home was affected, and though later more than fifty were ill with the "new fever," all soon recovered and there had been no need for special anxiety. They were very grateful to Dr. Smalley for kindness in giving medical help, medicine and advice. The ordinary school routine had gone on smoothly thanks to the loyal help of their native teachers, and the Inspector's report was being looked forward to with confidence. Twenty-one new children had been received in the Home during the year, several of them non-Christian with relatives who desired them to be taught the Christian teaching and who seemed to expect much from its influence. Thirty girls had joined the school branch of the Y.M.C.A. which holds regular meetings managed by the girls themselves. Thanks were tendered to several kind friends who had made it possible to rebuild the garden wall which had fallen through heavy rains. Also to annual subscribers and many new friends who have helped to make up the loss in exchange on subscriptions from home; to Messrs. Loxley and Co. for three cases of print and flannel, and to the Ministering Children's League for their generous contribution. The kind friend who provided the Christmas gifts last year had again remembered the children and his generosity gave unlimited joy on Christmas Eve and provided the prizes today.

Mrs. Gurner kindly presented the prizes and afterwards complimented the girls. She had presented prizes on many occasions in England but did not remember having seen a brighter or happier lot of girls than those present. She hoped that in after days they would all remember the loving care which had been bestowed upon them in that Home. Above all they should remember that God, Whom they had been taught to know here, would be always near them to help and guide.

Archdeacon Barnett moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Gurner and expressed the thanks of the Church Missionary Society to all who had made the long journey to show by their presence their interest and sympathy in the work of the Home. Lady May had hitherto been generally present of their prize distributions and now that she was away it became a matter of anxiety who should succeed her. He thought that in Mrs. Gurner they had found a worthy substitute.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks Ltd. \$725/30

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton n. \$405
North China n. \$117
Union n. \$940
Yangtze n. \$235
Far Eastern n. \$128

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire n. \$153
H. K. Fire n. \$340

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$88
Steamboats n. \$22
Indos (Pref.) n. \$30
Indos (Def.) n. \$158
Shells n. ex. div. 182/6
Ferries n. \$35

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$96
Malacca n. \$57

MINING.

Kailas n. \$47
Langkate n. \$1
Rams n. \$2
Trebah n. \$1
Ural n. \$3

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves n. \$101
Kowloon Docks n. \$157
Shai Docks n. \$158
N. Engineering n. \$24

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrale n. \$108
H. K. Hotels n. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$101
H. K. East n. \$750
K'loon Lands n. \$3
West Point n. \$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. ex. div. 1,170
Kung Yik n. \$15
Lau Kung Mow n. \$124
Orientals n. \$57
Shai Cottons n. \$150
Yangtze n. \$850

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands n. \$9
Borneo n. \$12
China Light & P. n. \$63
Providents n. \$810
Dairy Farms n. \$26
H. K. Electric n. \$47
H. K. Electric n. \$35
Rops n. \$55
Trams, Low Level n. \$750
Trams, Peak, old n. \$7
Trams, Peak, new n. \$70
Laudries n. \$1
Steel Foundries n. \$13
U. Waterboats n. \$12
Watsons n. \$58
Wm. Powells n. \$24
Wiseman's n. \$20

Hongkong, January 8, 1919.

GERMAN BURLARY INSURANCE.

COMBINED AGAINST FRAUDULENT LOSSES.

Zurich, October 25.—The German insurance companies against burglary and theft have made a novel agreement in order to prevent losses. They state that in many cases the insured owner of the stolen goods during the war has been the accomplice of the thieves. Therefore, they have organized a blacklist of persons and houses in which burglaries and thefts occurred. No German insurance company accepts such individuals and houses for insurance. This measure is a severe blow not only for the criminally insured, but especially for the innocent who are unlucky enough to be victims of burglary. Consequently, many people in Germany fear to report a small loss through theft to the insurance company and prefer to reimburse their claim. During the last few weeks this blacklist system has been extended not only to suspected houses and suspect persons, where thefts and burglaries have already taken place, but also to whole quarters of towns and whole trades. For instance, the cloth trade is on this blacklist of the insurance companies. None of them is allowed to take stock for insurance against burglary. This measure is symptomatic of the general insecurity of private property in Germany.

REMEMBER
TEL. NO. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE
THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

THEATRE ROYAL GRAND CONCERT

ON WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY, AT 9.15 P.M.

BY
MADAME YADWIGA ZALESKA,
Eminent Polish Pianist and Professor,
Musical Academy of Petrograd,

AND
MR. ARSENIS KIRILLOV,
The Famous Operatic Singer.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY
PROFESSOR DANENBERG
WHO WITH
MADAME ZALESKA

Will Play on two PIANOS, the Famous variations SAINT SAENS.

PRICES, \$3, \$2, \$1.
Booking at MOUTRIES.

MISSIONARIES' CLAIMS.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

TO-MORROW

PUBLIC REFORM MEETING
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THURSDAY, 9th January,
at 6 P.M.

ELECTION V. NOMINATION
AN UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY
POPULAR ELECTION.

HON. MR. F. H. HOLYOAK
will preside.

The following Resolution will
be submitted:—

"That this public meeting of
Hongkong residents, whilst
affirming its unwavering loyalty
to the Crown and Empire, is of
opinion that the instructions to
His Excellency, the Governor
relative to the mode of selection
of the Legislative Council
amendment in such a way as to
secure:—

1. That as regards all the un-
official members of the said
Council (other than the two
Chinese nominated members) the
principal of election should be
nomination shall be applied.

2. That the number of un-
official members shall be in-
creased from 6 to 9, and that
the number of official members shall
remain as at present, namely 3.

3. That of the seven elected
unofficial members (all of whom
shall be British subjects) two
shall be elected by the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce,
one by the Hongkong Association
of Chinese, and one by the
Chinese General Chamber of
Commerce, or some other body
representative of the Chinese
community."

And in order that the
prompt attention of the
meeting may be given to
this Resolution, the
Government is requested
to be present at the
meeting, and to be
represented by a
member of the
Legislative Council.

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Commerce, or some other body
representative of the Chinese
community."

Commencing

to-morrow

9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA

THE MANAGEMENT
OF THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

has the honour to announce the leasing of the Premier
Pathe film d'art.THE COUNT
OF
MONTE CRISTO.

The ONE film all are going to see

Not a serial but a real super-production in eight epochs. Unsurpassable photography. Celebrated artists. A
masterpiece of camera production.

TO-MORROW.

FIRST EPOCH—EDMOND DANTES

TO-MORROW.

1st. Epoch. Edmond Dantes.	Jan. 9.
2nd. " The Treasure of Monte Cristo.	" 16.
3rd. " The Philanthropist.	" 23.
4th. " Sinbad the Sailor.	" 30.
5th. " The Conquest of Paris.	Feb. 6.
6th. " The Three Vengeances.	" 13.
7th. " The Last Exploits of Caderousse.	" 20.
8th. " The Punishment.	" 27.

When the book "The Count of Monte Cristo" was first published it was acknowledged to be Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece and the critics were unanimous in stating that the novel gave the author possibility to display his imagination which has very seldom, if ever, been equalled. All those who have read "MONTE CRISTO," which, by the way, has been translated into almost all languages, will be delighted to see the adaptation of the novel on the screen of all the scenes and thrills that captivated them when reading this tensely emotional masterpiece. Everybody knows the story of "MONTE CRISTO" and the House of Pathe for the making of the production has spared no time and expense in presenting it; the selection of characters, the setting of the pictures, the locations of the play, the artistic care to respect every detail in the setting, mark a new step in motion picture achievement.

BOOKING

OPEN

AT

ANDERSON'S

FOR

ALL THE

EPOCHS.

RESERVE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
FOR THE WHOLE STORY.

THEATRE

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/15 1/16
30 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	141
T/T Japan	151
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 1/2
co & New York	78 1/2
T/T Java	185
T/T Marks	N m.
T/T France	437
Demand, Paris	430 1/4
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	3/15 1/16
4 m/s D/P	3/15 1/16
6 m/s L/C	3/15 1/16
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/15 1/16
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	447 1/4
6 m/s France	452 1/4
Demand, Germany	79
Demand, New York	79
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	150
Demand, Singapore	141
On Haiphong	23 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	24 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	5.90 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	42.50
Bar Silver, per oz	48 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub	tar.
" 10	\$0.50% prem.
" 5	\$0.50% prem.
Canton	2% dis.

MINING IN JAPAN.

According to a recent investigation the number of Japanese mining enterprises in 1917 was 447, with capital amounting altogether to Yen 438,200,000 (paid-up Yen 303,470,000). The total of capital shows an increase of 49 per cent. compared with the previous year. The increase of the capital, and the number of companies of recent years is considered quite phenomenal.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 mins.
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"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

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A detailed map of the harbour moorings at Kaulung. The map shows the coastline of Kaulung at the top, with a large building labeled 'KAULUNG' and a 'GAST R. C. BUOY' to its right. The harbour area is filled with numerous mooring points, each labeled with a letter and a number (e.g., A 25, B 22, C 21, D 20, E 22, F 21, G 20, H 19, I 18, J 17, K 16, L 15, M 14, N 13, O 12, P 11, Q 10, R 9, S 8, T 7, U 6, V 5, W 4, X 3, Y 2, Z 1). A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in yards (0, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000). A north arrow is located in the upper right corner.

January 8.
Toht Maru for Saigon
Tung Chow for Shanghai via Amoy
Yuan for Bangkok
Ching Chow for Hongkong
Mao Maru for Singapore

-PAC VAN OLOON, 104

TUESDAY, 14th January.
 Shanghai & N. China—Por. SINKIANG.
 14th Jan. 11 a.m.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application

to: J. N. OXBERRY,

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Lyon, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

2. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* content of the leaves was determined by the method of Arnon and Whistler (1940).